

Alberta Safety Council

Thousands of rural fair patrons in Alberta this summer are being provided with practical demonstrations in farm safety measures through programs sponsored by the Alberta Safety Council.

In the Peace River country, Prof. B. T. Stephenson, of the department of agricultural engineering, University of Alberta, is providing a series of tractor tipping demonstrations at rural fairs to promote safety and prevent accidents.

W. J. Perkins, farm safety director for the Safety Council, is in the region east of Edmonton to promote fire safety showings at rural fairs.

Mr. Perkins is working in close co-operation with the Alberta fire commissioner's office and local fire chiefs. Among the points where the programs will be staged are Leduc, Vermilion, and Vegreville.

In 1956, farm fairs took a year, there have been 12 deaths in fires, which again emphasizes the need of intelligent farm safety education.

The careful handling of petroleum products is being featured in this phase of the safety work at the fairs. In several instances these products have been the cause of fire and fatalities.

In recent years, the Safety Council has devoted a lot of its farm safety work to tractor demonstrations. Last year there were 16 deaths in tractor accidents, compared with 22 in 1955. Hence, and undoubtedly due to this improvement was due to the tractor tipping safety programs.

At all fair sections of the province had been covered, it was decided this year to continue the tractor demonstrations to the Peace River area.

Accordingly, arrangements were made for Prof. Stephenson to be at the Grande Prairie fair August 5 and 6; Donnelly, August 7 and 8; Berwyn, Aug. 11 and 12; and High Prairie, August 15 and 16. In this way, various centres will be served.

The university has generally supplied the tractor for these safety showings, while the local transport and equipment was furnished promptly by the Ford Motor Co. of Canada Ltd.

The value of these demonstrations is recognized by the district agricultural officers and others in the Peace River area who make a request for the northern districts to be included in the 1957 program.

Probably as a result of these

Obituary

SUSAN KING

Mrs. Susan King, a long time resident of the Delia and Michichi district, passed away in the Drumbeller Municipal Hospital, August 7, 1957, at the age of 79 years. Mrs. S. King came to the Delia district in 1908, and moved to Michichi in 1948. Mrs. King was born in Ontario in the year 1878, and was united in marriage to Mr. James King in Toronto on the 13th December, 1897.

She is survived by her loving husband James, who lives at Michichi—4 sons, Karl and Bruce, of Michichi; George, of Musson; and Norman, of Swallow. Two daughters, Mrs. Ed. Foster, of Carleton Place, and Mrs. John Dickson, of Hinton. Five grandchildren, and one great grandchild.

Mrs. King was a long time member of the Delia Inter-Denominational Church.

Funeral services were conducted from the Michichi United Church on Tuesday, 30th July, 1957, at 2 p.m., with Rev. Thomas Agnew officiating.

Rhymus sang—Rock of Ages, Will Your Anchor Hold.

Solo—Mrs. A. Whitman, "Beyond the Sunset".

Palbearers—Clifford Fieley, Elmer Fiedler, Ivan Anderson, Austin Whitman, Ed. Todd, and George Martin.

Interment followed at the Delia cemetery.

Wayside Funeral Home of Delia, Alberta, was in charge of all funeral arrangements.

demonstrations, there has been a marked drop in deaths from backing of tractors. Last year, there was only one of this type of accident compared with six the year before.

Some years ago, backlogs seemed about half of all tractor deaths.

In 1956, farm tractor accidents resulted in two young deaths in the two-year-old and the other three years, being run over by parents. An 18-year-old boy was killed while plowing a field, and a 17-year-old boy was fatally injured when the tractor tipped while cutting hay in a roadside ditch.

The Safety Council says half of the 16 tractor deaths in 1956 were occurred during the hay harvest period in the fall months. It warns that "Hate and Figue Make a Deadly Combination."

The Fabulous Irishman

When Governor Purolo of Massachusetts held a breakfast with the visiting Lord Mayor of Dublin he invited a Father Manton to offer the invocation. We feel deeply indebted to Walter A. Dale, Writing Services for publishing the text of this invocation in June issue of *The Stator*. This is a bright and witty a piece of writing as we have seen for a long time and we couldn't resist the impulse to share it with our readers. Since this toast was delivered Brother Briscoe has been replaced by the Rev. Fr. Manton of Dublin, the first Jew to be at that high office in the city's thousand year history.

"Almighty God, Our Good and Gracious Father, we find ourselves a bit bewildered this morning. You know that the first President of the Irish Republic was a Protestant; the present Lord Mayor of Dublin is a Jew; and the Kilbrayn belong to a Yank, and the historians keep bawling in our ears that St. Patrick was a Protestant."

"Help us this morning to hold high the brimming cup of hospitality to a good and great man and to greet him not as a stranger but as a treasured friend. And while he is over here, make him the best sense of the word a few of their friends, with none of these 'soft' days they sometimes have in Ireland."

"Ireland, it never really rains—there are only silver showers—just a few drops of gently water sprinkled on the windblown. Define to give him serene and mellower weather as that will go back as bright and fresh as the colors in the Book of Kells."

"And, dear God, stay the man up with monumental patience as he heroically endures a hundred toasters who will give him the very thing in their teeth are fragments of the Blarney Stone, as they ring all the obvious changes a Jewish Mayor of Dublin. Help the poor man not to be 'banquet weary' of all these gifts attempt to paint a green beard on Moses, or by the end he will be seeing little Leprechauns."

"Deliver him, O Lord, this real Irishman who risked his life for the land he loved, from any professional Irishman trying to angle. There are mercifully very few, but spare him from these, the sham shamrocks, the bogus big-top-trotters, the synthetic Sinn Feiners and especially the psycho-Patriots who live too fondly through a green haze over Ireland that never was."

"I wish, let him meet our wonderful best, the many genuine practical people who appreciate that the purpose of this trip is not to make war in the name of the green, but the spirit of the green, by touring in Ireland and by trading with Ireland."

"Finally, dear God, bless this man, our friend, and this me, our foe, and today let the blessing come down even on the English muffins and the orange juice, so that having brothered him today, we may the morn'g we may be thanking You from the bottom of our hearts, Amen."

—The Little Review

In 5 year Canadian railways increased about thirty million passengers, but passenger traffic provides less than ten per cent of the rail industry's revenue.

Play it Safe In the Water

Enjoy Living—Swim Safely

This is the message which your local swimming pool should be giving you.

Don't swim alone. Don't swim under the influence of alcohol. Don't swim in the open water. Don't swim in the open water. Don't swim in the open water.

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Swathing Cereal Grains

Lathrop Experimental Station, Wexley, B.C.

Swathing and the subsequent use of the windrow pick-up attachment on the combine, was included as a means of saving time and labor in the harvesting of straight combine harvesting. These hazards were the possibility of shattering, damage to some leaves, the reduction of green seed growth in the crop, and lack of uniform maturity. It has been noted that in an effort to obtain uniformity of ripening, swathing has frequently been carried out at a stage of maturity very close to that at which the crop could be straight combine harvested. The tendency to delay the use of the combine has resulted in some loss of the advantages that could be obtained.

Studies have been conducted by the Experimental Farm's Service to determine the effect of the use of the combine at various stages of crop maturity. It was found that when swathing was carried out at a stage of maturity when the combine could be straight combine harvested, the loss of green seed growth in the crop was not significant. Frequent swathing has been carried out at a kernel moisture content of 20 per cent or less.

The stages at which the crop should be swathed are listed in the table. It was found that a kernel moisture content of 20 per cent or less is a guide to moisture content.

At the 40 per cent moisture content, a hand-threshed sample will contain about as equal proportions of green and golden-colored kernels.

At the 55 per cent stage, the grain will be golden-colored and will contain about 10 per cent of green kernels.

At the 60 per cent stage, the grain will be golden-colored and will contain about 5 per cent of green kernels.

At the 65 per cent stage, the grain will be golden-colored and will contain about 2 per cent of green kernels.

At the 70 per cent stage, the grain will be golden-colored and will contain about 1 per cent of green kernels.

At the 75 per cent stage, the grain will be golden-colored and will contain about 0.5 per cent of green kernels.

At the 80 per cent stage, the grain will be golden-colored and will contain about 0.2 per cent of green kernels.

At the 85 per cent stage, the grain will be golden-colored and will contain about 0.1 per cent of green kernels.

At the 90 per cent stage, the grain will be golden-colored and will contain about 0.05 per cent of green kernels.

At the 95 per cent stage, the grain will be golden-colored and will contain about 0.02 per cent of green kernels.

At the 100 per cent stage, the grain will be golden-colored and will contain about 0.01 per cent of green kernels.

At the 105 per cent stage, the grain will be golden-colored and will contain about 0.005 per cent of green kernels.

At the 110 per cent stage, the grain will be golden-colored and will contain about 0.002 per cent of green kernels.

At the 115 per cent stage, the grain will be golden-colored and will contain about 0.001 per cent of green kernels.

At the 120 per cent stage, the grain will be golden-colored and will contain about 0.0005 per cent of green kernels.

At the 125 per cent stage, the grain will be golden-colored and will contain about 0.0002 per cent of green kernels.

At the 130 per cent stage, the grain will be golden-colored and will contain about 0.0001 per cent of green kernels.

At the 135 per cent stage, the grain will be golden-colored and will contain about 0.00005 per cent of green kernels.

At the 140 per cent stage, the grain will be golden-colored and will contain about 0.00002 per cent of green kernels.

At the 145 per cent stage, the grain will be golden-colored and will contain about 0.00001 per cent of green kernels.

At the 150 per cent stage, the grain will be golden-colored and will contain about 0.000005 per cent of green kernels.

At the 155 per cent stage, the grain will be golden-colored and will contain about 0.000002 per cent of green kernels.

At the 160 per cent stage, the grain will be golden-colored and will contain about 0.000001 per cent of green kernels.

At the 165 per cent stage, the grain will be golden-colored and will contain about 0.0000005 per cent of green kernels.

At the 170 per cent stage, the grain will be golden-colored and will contain about 0.0000002 per cent of green kernels.

At the 175 per cent stage, the grain will be golden-colored and will contain about 0.0000001 per cent of green kernels.

At the 180 per cent stage, the grain will be golden-colored and will contain about 0.00000005 per cent of green kernels.

At the 185 per cent stage, the grain will be golden-colored and will contain about 0.00000002 per cent of green kernels.

At the 190 per cent stage, the grain will be golden-colored and will contain about 0.00000001 per cent of green kernels.

At the 195 per cent stage, the grain will be golden-colored and will contain about 0.000000005 per cent of green kernels.

At the 200 per cent stage, the grain will be golden-colored and will contain about 0.000000002 per cent of green kernels.

At the 205 per cent stage, the grain will be golden-colored and will contain about 0.000000001 per cent of green kernels.

At the 210 per cent stage, the grain will be golden-colored and will contain about 0.0000000005 per cent of green kernels.

At the 215 per cent stage, the grain will be golden-colored and will contain about 0.0000000002 per cent of green kernels.

At the 220 per cent stage, the grain will be golden-colored and will contain about 0.0000000001 per cent of green kernels.

At the 225 per cent stage, the grain will be golden-colored and will contain about 0.00000000005 per cent of green kernels.

At the 230 per cent stage, the grain will be golden-colored and will contain about 0.00000000002 per cent of green kernels.

At the 235 per cent stage, the grain will be golden-colored and will contain about 0.00000000001 per cent of green kernels.

At the 240 per cent stage, the grain will be golden-colored and will contain about 0.000000000005 per cent of green kernels.

At the 245 per cent stage, the grain will be golden-colored and will contain about 0.000000000002 per cent of green kernels.

Follow the Bands On CBC Summer Shows

Three of Canada's best-known musicians are launching their holiday this summer in favor of their patrons to bring their talents to the CBC-TV variety shows.

The shows are, left to right, *Blue Bird*, *Jack Kinnear* and *Howard Cable*. *Blue Bird* and *Jack Kinnear* will be featured each week on "Moonlight Bay," while *Kinnear* and *Cable* will lead their own shows. *Kinnear* will conduct every Thursday on "Summer-time '57," while *Cable* will be seen in *Chatterbox* on "Howard Cable."

The golden color is prominent and only a few green kernels will be present in the sample. When swathed at 55 per cent kernel moisture content, the grain will be golden-colored and will contain about 10 per cent of green kernels. When swathed at 60 per cent kernel moisture content, the grain will be golden-colored and will contain about 5 per cent of green kernels. When swathed at 65 per cent kernel moisture content, the grain will be golden-colored and will contain about 2 per cent of green kernels. When swathed at 70 per cent kernel moisture content, the grain will be golden-colored and will contain about 1 per cent of green kernels. When swathed at 75 per cent kernel moisture content, the grain will be golden-colored and will contain about 0.5 per cent of green kernels. When swathed at 80 per cent kernel moisture content, the grain will be golden-colored and will contain about 0.2 per cent of green kernels. 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Canadian statistics report

(A. Winkler Editor)

Foreign Trade: Canada's domestic exports were 3 percent higher in value in the first five months this year than last. Among major commodities the large gains were in aluminum and products, nickel, crude petroleum, uranium ore and concentrates, iron and steel, and grains. While largest decreases were in wheat and copper and products. Shipments were down in value to the United Kingdom and in total to the rest of the Commonwealth, but higher in all other main geographic areas.

Prices: Eight of the 10 regional city indexes rose during May, one was unchanged and one declined. The increase ranged from 0.1 percent to 0.8 percent, while the single decrease was 0.6 percent. The general index of wholesale prices was unchanged from May to June of 1940.

Transportation: Railway carloadings in the first six months this year were nearly 8 percent fewer than last year at 1,898,734 cars, and receipts from connections down 5.5 percent to 845,060 cars. Major commodities with largest decreases in the last year were grain, coal, non-ferrous ores and concentrates, lumber and plywood, and lard.

Freight: Through Canadian freight in May was 1.3 percent heavier than last year at 4,605,790 tons. Wheat, oats, bituminous coal, iron ore and "other freight" were among the major commodities responsible for the overall rise.

Consumer Credit: Balance outstanding on the books of sales finance companies for consumer goods at the end of May stood at an estimated \$151,800,000, over 17 percent larger than a year earlier; amount of loans on the books of small loan companies and limited money lenders totaled \$352,100,000, up 11 percent; and installment accounts receivable by department stores were over 7 percent higher at \$153,200,000.

Telephones: The number of telephone systems operated by Canada's 13 largest telephone systems rose 9 percent last year to 4,330,847. The rise in the estimated number of long-distance connections was larger 13 percent to 7,441,864, making an average of 1,418 calls per telephone.

Our Registrations: Motor vehicle registrations in Canada last year reached 4,330,847, a jump of 7 percent over the year that brought the number of motor cars to the million mark for the first time every four years. Passenger car registrations rose 5.5 percent, making an average of one passenger car for every five persons.

FIRST CANAL ATTEMPT

The first attempt to build a canal in Panama was by a French naval builder, Ferdinand de Lesseps, between 1879 and 1889. It failed.

Western Canadian wheat farmer

Ed Schiefeler, whose grand parents emigrated from Germany to the Western United States in 1890, and whose parents moved to Saskatchewan in 1904, operates a prosperous wheat farm near the city of Regina, with 1450 acres under cultivation and another one-half section (380 acres) in reclamation.

Mr. Schiefeler is one of many Western Canadian farmers who battle the elements each year to turn out the golden harvest that has made Canada world famous. Although diversification has never had much appeal to farmers on land so climatically adapted to growing grain, Mr. Schiefeler has second sight to his low, rain-fed cattle on his pasturesland, putting up hay for the winter months of steers as they mature or cows when the price is attractive.

Machine play a major role on prairie farms today. As a result of mighty machines that gobble up work, farms are fewer, but larger, for the work it does more. In only a short time the machinery on a prairie farm must be bigger. Wheat farming begins with the soil. As soon as the land is dry enough for the heavy machinery to get on it, the land is prepared and seeded. When the farmers go over the crop with plows and harrows, they are ready for the weeds. Some farmers have their crops sprayed from the air for weed control, and later in the season for insect control. When the second crop of weeds sprang up, the grain is laid enough to overhedge it, and keep the weeds from maturing.

During the summer, the farmer can do nothing but hope for the right mixture of sun and rain until the crop is ready for harvest late August or early September. Wheat-harvesting is a full-time job. "Straight combining"—cutting and threshing in a single operation—is a rarely practiced today, most wheat is cut and left lying in swathes to ripen on the ground, where it is less affected by rain, hail, snow or wind which might blight it. That is why the grain ripens so fast on the ground in much less time than it would when standing in the field.

On five days of sunning, the moisture is driven off below four feet in the soil, and the grain is suitable for storage.

The combine moves along the swaths and gathers up the cut grain. Inside the combine, the grain is threshed out into a container, the straw thrown out the field. A truck picks up the grain when the combine is full. But for still, a truck may accompany the combine around the field, feeding directly to the grain elevator.

Western farming has richly rewarded those who stayed with it. Many of the prairie farmers are the children of grandchildren of immigrants from Europe.

The Schiefelers live well and have most of the conveniences enjoyed by families living in urban communities. Mr. Schiefeler is a farmer.

Freak fire destroys welding machine

A freak fire last Thursday evening damaged an electric arc-welder in the extent of about \$500. The fire occurred near the corner of 15th St. and No. 4 Highway about 7:30 p.m.

When Mr. Kopperud was again busy cutting, sparks from the cutting torch ignited gasoline which had spilled from the freshly-finished tank on the arc-welder and the entire machine immediately exploded in flames.

Protruding crowding in at the same faced considerable danger just the gasoline tank exploded, spreading flaming gasoline. Fire Chief Ben. Chambers pointed out that this type of explosion is not uncommon with welding facilities. Only the best tank farmers were able to cool the tank quickly prevented such an occurrence. The Journal, Humboldt, Sask.

Padding pool big attraction

The Humboldt Lions Club Kid's Pool was officially opened for the season last Sunday afternoon and 90 youngsters immediately registered and jumped into the cooling pool. Lions President Ben. Anderson and Len. Timmons led the official honors with the former welcoming the youngsters and their parents. He asked for co-operation of all to help make the pool and playground facilities enjoyable for everyone. —The Journal, Humboldt, Sask.

Parking meters approved for main business section

Parking meters will make their appearance in six blocks of Wataskiville's business section early in September and will begin to devour motorist pennies and nickels not later than September 25. —The Times, Wataskiville, Alta., July 15, 1937.

enjoyed electric refrigerator, stove, radio, telephone and television set. In his workshop, Ed Schiefeler has power tools for carpentry and repairs a wide variety of such as cutting and welding. He has a car with his own 20-foot boat, for use at his pond which is about 10 miles north. There's time in his life for everything he needs to do. In fall when the ducks wing in, he has planned to enjoy a duck shoot with city visitors.

The Schiefelers welcomed their children through the little home built. Pay the school, the three Douglas and Donald, and finally young Jack. They went on to high school in Milestone, the nearest village, on miles away. Pay completed her schooling with a commercial course in Regina College in 1936, then went to the University of Regina for their finishing year. Ed is in Grade 12, Richard is in Grade 11, and the Milestone High school.

Now that the old boys have finished their schooling, Donald hopes to enter the Civil Service. Douglas hopes his father to operate the farm.

The grain is trucked to county elevators, later is hauled by box car to the lakehead elevators which have a storage capacity in excess of 50 million bushels. Three of the many elevators at Port Arthur, Ontario, are shown.

Improved varieties and modern harvesting methods combine to keep Canada on top of the world's leading producer of high quality wheat.

National Film Board of Canada Photo by Richard Harrington.

Revolution on the Prairies



New methods of harvesting grain have wrought a revolution on Canada's wheat farms. Fields dotted with golden brooks of wheat ripening in the sun—once the picturesque trademark of the prairies—are rarely seen. Today most farmers harvest their grain like Saskatchewan's

Ed Schiefeler above. The wheat is cut and left lying in "swaths" to ripen on the ground where it is less affected by wind, rain and hail which can destroy a crop overnight. "Weather" wheat ripens in about half the time it would require while standing.



Wheat farming has given the Schiefeler family a good living. Their attractive home has every modern convenience; radio and television have broken the isolation of the early homesteaders.

Straight combining—cutting and threshing the grain in a single operation—is disappearing. Farmers prefer to reduce weather hazards by "weathering" their fields first, harvesting later when grain has ripened.



Mechanization of prairie farms began in the 20's, was rapidly accelerated during war years when farmers turned to machinery in lieu of human labor. Schiefeler works turned 1,440 acre farm with the help of one man.

Ed Schiefeler has always been a man to keep abreast of the times. He brought the first combine into his area in 1926, has kept pace with the continuing search for more efficient methods of wheat farming.

50,000 FEET
South America has 47 mountains
peaks of altitude greater than
10,000 feet. North America has
one—Mount McKinley in Alaska.

TWO LANGUAGES
Newly has two languages: the
cremian or official state language
and the Indian, the
speech of the rural population.

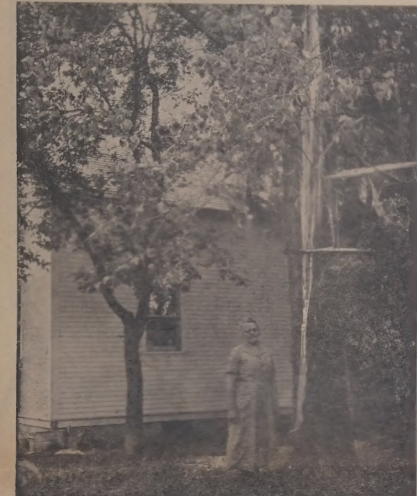
Enfold youngster
dies in attempt
to rescue kitten

The eight-year-old son of Fred Lohr, district farmer, lost his life while trying to save his kitten. They were looking a truck loaded with lumber up to the barn door for a kitten. The kitten had to be lowered into the barn door for a kitten. The kitten had to be lowered into the barn door for a kitten. The kitten had to be lowered into the barn door for a kitten.

The entire sympathy of the entire community is extended to brother. Information was made in Poudre. When the boy was found, South Current, Sask. July 10, 1937.

IF UPSET OR SWAMPED
+ HANG ON +
DON'T LEAVE BOAT
DISTRIBUTED IN THE INTEREST
OF WATER SAFETY
BY CANADIAN RED CROSS

(The Carlton News, St. John's, N.S., July 5, 1937)



LIGHTNING CHARGED INTO A 50-foot cottonwood standing only a few feet away from the P. R. Funk home, Grunthal, on Friday, June 12, about 4 o'clock in the afternoon. Of the family, only one was home, and he says the crash was terrific. Splinters flew up to 200 feet away from the tree.

(The Carlton News, St. John's, N.S., July 5, 1937)



DISASTER RELIEF AT WORK IN FARGO—When a devastating tornado leveled thousands of buildings at Fargo, N.D., recently, Bismarckmen were in the van of Minnesota Disaster Relief men who came to the aid of their southern neighbors. Here some of the volunteers stand ready to go to work cleaning up the debris and helping needy people in a demonstration of Christianity with their sleeves rolled up. In the upper photo are shown: Grunthal, Levi Schellinger, John Elwood, Ben Kleinfeld, Frank Decker, Grunthal, and John Marston, sponsor. In the lower photo Bismarckmen fill receptive homes of the following townspeople: Mrs. Herman, Leiferson, Lawrence, Dick Hildebrand, George Kemper, Pete Peters and John Knitz.



In some instances towns and villages of the valley have applied this same principle to their own relief lists. Others who have not tried it, might find this a useful way of getting labor and reducing the relief list of the same time.

Dakota farmer rates Canada Goose smartest of the game birds

(The Record, Shelby, Minn.)

Mr. J. H. "Laker" Hoffman, a farmer living a mile south of Fairfax, South Dakota, is putting in his 33rd year of hunting the wily Canadian honker. He credits the Canadian Goose as "the smartest of the game birds."

Mr. Hoffman recalls that in his early years of hunting, back in 1923 or 1924, the problem of bagging a goose or two wasn't quite as difficult as it is today. He believes that there are just as many geese now as there were 30-odd years ago, but the rate of hunting is much more difficult.

"I believe that there are presently fifty hunters for every goose after geese when I first started hunting them. Consequently, it is a lot harder to find a spot to hunt."

Hunting Methods Change

Methods of hunting have changed, too, since the earlier days. In 1923 or 1924 Hoffman bought a pair of Canadian geese from a party in North Carolina and started raising birds as a hobby and also for the purpose of using them as decoys. Several live decoys would be taken along with the hunters and staked out in the field with the use of a harness. Gunners would then get down in their pit, usually two to a pit, and play wits off the geese.

Usually, if a flock of geese showed up, the live decoys would start calling and bring the wild cousins in. It didn't always work, but Hoffman brought a goose call. In case the decoys refused to emote for some expiring reason, he would send out an invitation on the commercial call. That practice came to an end when live decoys were finally legislated out of the picture. Now it is all commercial calls and profits.

The First Goose

There are several hunting incidents that stand out in Mr. Hoffman's experience. The first goose that he shot, for instance, was a matter for family council, it was only crippled and was brought home alive. The question was whether to keep it or eat it. No one in the family had ever tasted wild geese, so after convincing themselves there was nothing in it, it was cooked up after several hours of captivity it would probably agree later on, it was decided to eat any possibility of a lingering death. It became the first of many wild hunters to go to the Minnesota table. There was quite some doubt about the wisdom of the decision, when it was found that the bird was not only edible but also very tender and youthful stage of life, and was downright tough when it came to carving time.

One hour the saying "Bully Goose" but there is nothing about wild Canadian geese, says hunter Hoffman. He recalls one particular instance of their wariness and sagacity. A flock of honkers had been located feeding in a stubble field. A pit was dug and well camouflaged. Geese were staked out, and the hunt was on.

The flock came out, circled the field, and decided that something was amiss. They lit in a neighboring field. After the geese had finished feeding and had gone back to the Missouri River, the hunters moved to the second field, dug and camouflaged another pit and figured that all there was left to do was to shoot the honkers when they returned to the field.

The flock came out, circled the second field a few times, and finally landed—on the first field. The hapless hunters tried for a week to outsmart the honkers, but the birds always lit on the unoccupied field, fed, and returned to the safety of the river.

Finally, someone had a brain-storm. A sack was stuffed with hay and placed in the open in one field, and the hunters occupied the other. Out came the geese, saw the sack, and flushed right over the gum.

"They are plenty smart," says Hoffman. "For instance, you'll never catch all the birds of a flock feeding at the same time. I've watched them for many years and have noticed that when one goes back to head to eat, another, as if by signal, will stop eating and stand on guard with head high."

Hunting Tips

The Fairfax hunter thinks one of the most important things to remember in hunting Canadian geese is to remain perfectly still when they are in the air, and not to look up unless you are ready to shoot. Another thing he always does is to step off shooting ranges on both sides and in the front and back of the pit. A third or some mark is used so one will know exactly when the birds are within range.

"To me, the greatest thrill is not in killing the geese but in being able to 'talk' them into coming in a sack. There's just no thrill to compare to being able to swing a sock over your decoys. You can't describe it, it is just something you have to experience for yourself," says Lake.

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Opportunity knocks

(The Red River Valley Echo, Alfons, Minn.)

An editorial writer in one of the Winnipeg dailies comments the director of public welfare there for a refreshing approach to his work; namely, to give abandoned men on relief every opportunity for gainful employment.

This sounds like very sound reasoning to us and might well be considered by councils of valley towns and villages.

Although relief is not the problem that it was some 25 years ago, there are always a certain number of cases on every town's list. In some cases it is not a matter of outright assistance in the form of relief, but takes some other form such as delinquent hospital bills that the town has to pay.

In the case of Winnipeg, physically fit recipients of relief are referred directly to the street cleaning department. This has resulted in 100 more street cleaners than have otherwise been the case.

Besides the jobs as street cleaners, quite a few abandoned relief clients found other jobs as an alternative to the street cleaning job.

In some instances towns and villages of the valley have applied this same principle to their own relief lists. Others who have not tried it, might find this a useful way of getting labor and reducing the relief list of the same time.

Perils of parenthood

(The Times, High River, Man.)

A little news item appearing in a corner of a recent daily record that a father of a family down in Ontario, slipped on a marble and sustained serious injuries. This is really not new because all over this continent fathers of families are at present skidding on marbles and sustaining serious injuries.

This little item merely lifts the veil which hangs over the commonplace events of domestic life, and shows the hazardous path which parents tread as a matter of routine. One often wonders how parents rate with accident insurance companies, because their lives are beset by hourly perils.

Marbles figure largely in the spring of the year and it is safe to say that in the economic scheme of things no marble is ever wholly lost. Bobbie may kick for the moment, but not so. A missing marble always gets found, usually in the dark, and all too often on the stairs, thus contributing to the toll of serious injuries.

Gopher traps are being set out in the yard at this time of year just to see if they've retained their old time virtue. They always have. An outraged voice rises to testify that the gopher trap works. Fishing holes in unexpected places account for their own lot of casualties, and mowing wire is another popular menace.

Hammers are dropped from roof or tree and anxious faces peer down, and anxious voices cry out. Did it hurt mother? Father ambles around the corner of the house, his stock attuned to the melody of spring and gets a swift ball in the eye—the contribution of the family soufflé.

Mother's company teapot is a secret cache for gopher tails or maple eyes. Big old hot lucky pillows. Mother learns that her most treasured receptacles may be used to harbor revolting reptiles.

What parent has not experienced that sithering feeling in the pit of the stomach when a baseball bat begins to slide crumpled underfoot? Serious injuries may start from below, on every side, especially in spring.

And that takes no account of actual losses, the missing spoils of the household which are involuntary gifts to the life flying trade of the good sports that are believed to make up spoils of the pirate's chest; the knives that are fired down to fit into tool or belt in readiness for the quick draw; the tools that disappear from the carpenter's box; the nails that vanish; the precious lumber that suddenly is reduced to a raft of wreckage and is sent to the junkyard. Never a day but something which should have been in a certain spot has vanished. Never a day that some bland-eyed culprit isn't on the carpet for something.

All these losses, together with the endless hazards to life and limb, must be expected to wreck the whole institution of parenthood. But people do keep on begetting, and eventually they drift along the relative safety of grandchild and eventually the old part of it all is that at these same parents, fresh from sustaining serious injuries, will hover at night over the bedside of their swifly offspring and declare in all sincerity "Thank goodness our children so far have never given us a moment of worry or pain."

★ ★ ★

Manitoba pageant

(The Plainslander, Souris, Man.)

An appeal for historical background material for publication in their three-yearly booklet "Manitoba Pageant" has been issued by the sponsoring women's committee of the Manitoba Historical Society. The booklet is intended specifically for Manitoba children although Manitoba adults are finding the historical sketches which have appeared to date of great interest.

The objects of Manitoba Pageant are to acquaint children with their Manitoba heritage and to foster Junior Historical Society throughout the province. If an children band together to form a chapter, the Manitoba Pageant Committee will send them a charter and organizational help for the operation of their club. Stories of place names, old-time history, early climate, biographies, Indian tales, and many more subjects have appeared in the little magazine since its first publication in April of last year.

Manitoba is the most fertile field for the minds of children. If someone in each locality will see that they get it. Articles for the publication should be sent to the editor, Manitoba Pageant, from all over the province. These could tell of first within the community, of interesting early pioneers, unusual situations that have become historical, legendary or otherwise substantiated by fact.

When adults subscribe their dollar to this interesting project they are acting as patrons for the extension of Manitoba Pageant to school children. The Manitoba Pageant Committee of the Historical Society should plan for service clubs, community clubs and other community organizations to think of this instructive outlet for children's interest and to plan for the future of Manitoba. The society has its headquarters at Room 255, Legislative Building, Winnipeg.

... Your savings are important and you are important
as a citizen, as a worker and as a consumer ...
From the Club "The Money of Creative Capital"

CN passenger train derailed

Local residents had the opportunity last Thursday morning to view a train wreck first hand, when it was learned that the local Canadian National passenger was derailed three miles north of the Russell station. On route to Winnipeg, with no passengers aboard, four cars jumped the rails and tumbled to a considerable length of track. Due to the fact that the engine remained on the rails the three were isolated in a narrow upright position, coming to rest here in the middle of the track. The derailed train cars were called from Brandon to repair the damage.

No explanation has been given as to the cause of the derailment. Railcar reports that the type of engine used was too heavy for the rails, have been found by railway officials. — The Banner, Russell, Man., July 4, 1957.

Long-term protection against crime

New Haven is an open Bristol-type institution situated in the Municipality of Brunstly between the cities of Vancouver and New Westminster in British Columbia. The scattered farm, with its own grounds, is a model of a modern institution, with its own school, an infirmary, and in 65 acres of slough, partly wooded farm land, surrounding the Fraser River.

The institution is for the training of those young adults between the ages of 16 and 21 who are committed by the Adult Courts of the Province to the institution. The institution is limited to 40, it is selective and only those who after examination are felt to be likely to respond to an intensive type of training under open conditions are sent to New Haven. The program emphasizes character training in its broader sense—education for citizenship. All have had part in recreational training during the resulting part of the day and in the program of formal education, culture, physical education and a varied program of individual group activities. Religious training is considered to be of prime importance and emphasis is laid on moral training and the development of values and standards. An aggressive character education program is an integral part of the institution.

Youth are released at the end of the program of education, under the supervision of a warden, Province with after-care, and are sent to New Haven. The program emphasizes character training in its broader sense—education for citizenship. All have had part in recreational training during the resulting part of the day and in the program of formal education, culture, physical education and a varied program of individual group activities. Religious training is considered to be of prime importance and emphasis is laid on moral training and the development of values and standards. An aggressive character education program is an integral part of the institution.

The New Haven Institute is a school in Canada for the highly privileged and the highly privileged. It is a school of relative freedom and trust. It is a school of the Provincial Government of British Columbia, and is the only school of its kind in the world.

Ministers of Agriculture stop in Davidson

The Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada Department P.E.L. 60 Front Street, W. Toronto. A bonus for our readers—two FREE patterns, printed in our new FREE PATTERN Booklet, for 1957 Plus a wonderful variety of designs to order—cotton, silk, polyester, buck, rayon, etc. Send thirty-five cents in cash for the pattern (refund money is accepted). Print plainly Name, Address, and City.

Gift-perfect

2398
Everyday Animal friends from Farmhouse to Office on this creditable gift to entertain a lot. Extraordinary. Make a welcome gift for new baby with Pattern T121 Transfer of 6 months 66 inches; color chart; directions for each variety. Send thirty-five cents in cash for the pattern (refund money is accepted). Print plainly Name, Address, and City.

Send order to: Household Arts Department, Department P.E.L., 60 Front Street, W. Toronto. A bonus for our readers—two FREE patterns, printed in our new FREE PATTERN Booklet, for 1957 Plus a wonderful variety of designs to order—cotton, silk, polyester, buck, rayon, etc. Send thirty-five cents in cash for the pattern (refund money is accepted). Print plainly Name, Address, and City.

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A school of approximately 1,800 inmates was discovered recently about four miles from Kelowna. The school, founded by Tom Green, Regina, and examined by a committee of the Department of National History, proved to be the first school of its kind in the world.

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(The Iron River, Astoria, Ore.—July 4, 1957)



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The secondary industries

An important section of the preliminary report of the Gordon Commission deals with the growth and development of what the Commission refers to as "secondary" manufacturing industries.

The terms secondary refers to industries such as textiles, clothing, iron and steel, chemicals, electrical apparatus etc., which produce and produce rather than extract raw materials and which sell their output mainly in Canada.

The terms distinguishes these industries from the "primary" industries which are based mainly on the processing of natural resources for export.

The report makes the point very clearly that such Canadian industries are "secondary" only in the sense that they represent an advanced stage in Canadian industrial development. They are not "secondary" in their importance to the general economy of the country.

On the contrary such industries today account for 23 percent of the net output of the Canadian economy and employ about 10 percent of the labor force. The Gordon Commission predicts that they will become increasingly important in the bright future which is foreseen for Canada and very strongly recommends more attention to their particular problem.

WONDERS OF ANCIENTS
The Alaska Highway... 1,630 miles from Dawson Creek, B.C., to Fairbanks, Alaska.

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Motators awake Stank family with house in flames
Pasting materials are probably responsible for saving the lives of Mr. and Mrs. William Stank and their five children when their farm home near Regalville was destroyed by fire recently. The Journal, Humboldt, Sask.

IN THE HOME WORKSHOP
— 800 700 7000 —
Barbecue
Control your own standard sizes are used for this easy-to-use barbecue. For \$12.95, which shows fire, pattern 486, which shows

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Workbench

Here is a workbench that will stand up under the most rugged work. The reason is that it has a heavy base that is secured and held together by the bolts supporting the screws at points below the most stress. The top made of 1/2 inch solid board is also given a good solid working surface. A useful feature is the bench is built on a steel frame.

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